

## EUROPE CALM AS SHAH FALLS

EVEN GERMANY RELIES ON ANGLO-RUSSIAN GOOD FAITH.

Persians to Be Left Work Out Their Own Salvation—Channel Flight Talk—England's Greatest Fleet—Divorce, Sham-poo, Suffragettes and Social Gossip.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 17.—The revolution in Persia, which two years ago would have caused a grave disturbance in the general European situation, has created scarcely a flutter beyond its own area. The Anglo-Russian entente, which was reached in the nick of time, has averted what might have been a serious crisis, and the Persians will be left to work out their own political salvation or the reverse without outside interference. Confidence in Anglo-Russian good faith is so complete in Europe that even Germany, whose interests are most concerned, has not uttered a word of protest.

It is a doubtful question whether this latest attempt by an Oriental race to adopt a constitutional system of government will be successful, but there will be no attempt by outside Powers to interfere with the experiment. The Russian troops will be withdrawn as soon as order is restored. The boy who nominally occupies the throne will not be the real factor in the situation during the time which will decide the success or failure of the constitutionalists, and the fate of Persia will rest solely in the hands of her own people.

LATHAM'S FLASCIO.  
The London newspapers have kept emergency staffs on duty day and night for the past week ready to chronicle the success of the first attempt to fly across the English Channel. International disgust is the only term with which to describe the result of the flascio. Hubert Latham is an enthusiastic youngster who knows something but not much about aeroplanes. He has made a few flights in France, but the experts who watched his preparations for a trans-channel trip ridicule his pretensions from a practical point of view. One of them said to-day:

"It is not with a fifty horse-power engine that one tackles the Straits, and it is not with six months experience that one acquires the knowledge necessary to navigate aerial craft from one point of land to another over twenty miles of intervening water. One does not drop casually over a hundred foot cliff in an armchair without running tremendous risks of an upset."

"The air in movement over the sea presses against the cliff and causes a rotary movement to a machine in either one direction or another. Birds in flying over high ground near the sea incline their wings at a particular angle, their instinct telling them the precautions necessary to counterbalance the spiral tendency."

"Again, when one considers the risks of the journey, one marvels at the audacious simplicity of the young aviator's ideas. The eight cylinder motor fitted to the aeroplane at Sangatte is the fourth Latham has tried. He did not succeed in flying more than ten minutes with the others. With Antoinette IV, he made some hand-to-hand flights at Mourmelon-le-Petit. His longest one was one hour and seven minutes. But there is a large margin of risk under the quite different conditions of a feat of this sort."

WILBUR WRIGHT COULD DO IT.  
There is only one man able to fly across the Channel today and that is Wilbur Wright. With characteristic caution he refrained from the enterprise. Were he to set about it he would approach the problem in a more scientific spirit than the young Frenchman. He would certainly have undertaken a large number of trial flights and would have made a careful study of the ground. Latham, on the contrary, contemplated making a dash for Dover, which was about as practical as dashing for the North Pole.

"Wright would have carried his machine to the foreshore and there instituted a series of flights on the sand and over the sea. Then one fine day he would have sailed away. Latham was certainly hampered by want of a good taking off place, but his greatest mistake was to announce his willingness to begin when he was not ready."

"There are now two other aeroplanes on the shore near Calais with which a flight across the Channel will be undertaken some time this season. They are both Wright machines and are owned by the Count de Lambert, one of Wilbur Wright's pupils. Lambert will follow the plan outlined above. When, after more practice, there comes one of those rare days of abject calm in this region he will sail away under his great biplane for England, landing, according to his present idea, near Deal."

But he will not start from the top of a hundred foot cliff, nor will he advertise his exploit in advance. Meantime Latham declares that he has not abandoned his intention to make the attempt and by great good luck in more favorable weather conditions he may succeed."

INDIAN DEFENDS ASSASSIN.

Krishnavarma, the notorious editor of the *Indian Sociologist*, writes a long letter from Paris in defence of Dhinagiri, the murderer of Sir Curzon Wyllie. He denies any complicity in the assassination, but describes the assassin as a martyr in the cause of Indian independence. He reasserts his doctrine that political assassination is not murder and affirms that "there are even in England some high minded, thoughtful publicists" who agree with him. The significance of this letter lies in the prophecy at the end that "there will be long befall England a catastrophe that will stagger humanity."

FOR CHEAP DIVORCE.

Lord Gorell, who resigned the presidency of the divorce division of the High Court in order to devote himself to securing cheaper divorce facilities, it is stated at the King's earnest request, has opened his campaign by introducing in the House of Lords a motion dealing with the subject. The lowest price at which a Londoner is now able to secure a divorce in an undefended case is about \$300. The present system, however, not only makes divorce available only to the rich, but the fact that jurisdiction is confined to only one court in London increases the costs to all litigants who dwell outside, owing to the expense of bringing witnesses to London.

The motion introduced by Lord Gorell urges that jurisdiction should be conferred on the county courts, at which the poorer classes could have their cases heard. Lord Gorell in introducing his motion dwelt on the hardships undergone through this condition of the law and gave instances in which poor people had saved up for twenty years before they were able to bring proceedings, which then were undefended. The impossibility of obtaining a remedy, he said,

led many persons to commit bigamy or to live in open immorality.

The opposition to the motion was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who feared that to grant wholesale facilities for divorce would encourage new pressure on Parliament with the object of making divorce obtainable for other causes than those for which it is obtainable to-day. He said the case of America, where the number of divorces had so largely increased, was a lesson to England.

Viscount Halifax also pointed out the American system as an example to avoid. He declared that divorces were multiplying in America thrice as fast as the population. Upon the Lord Chancellor undertaking to consider the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter Lord Gorell withdrew his motion.

TO BRACE UP LONDON'S COURAGE.

During the coming week Londoners will have an opportunity of witnessing a scene unparalleled in the history of their city. With the object of restoring public confidence in Britain's naval strength the greatest fleet of warships ever seen in the Thames will be spread from the North to Westminster. Altogether 150 vessels of the home and Atlantic fleets, ranging from submarines to Dreadnaughts, will comprise this naval pageant. The largest ships will be anchored at the mouth of the river, the smaller craft penetrating inland as far as the Houses of Parliament. All the vessels of this armada, which are always on duty guarding the shores of Great Britain, will be open to public inspection with the exception of the submarines, thus providing a splendid education for the Londoner, who as a rule knows nothing of the navy beyond what he reads.

Popular enthusiasm has been raised to a high pitch. All the vantage points on the banks will be thronged and everything afloat pressed into service to carry sightseers in and out among the vessels. Special trains will be run from all parts of the country bringing multitudes to witness the spectacle.

THE OSTRERFEROUS SUFFRAGETTES.  
Amusing accounts appear in the newspapers daily regarding the bad behavior of the imprisoned suffragettes. It is said that they have violently assaulted prison officials, two of whom have been excused from duty on account of injuries received at the hands of these desperate characters. Furthermore the imprisoned ones refuse to eat the prison fare or wear prison clothes, and they demand that they be treated as political offenders. These tactics are causing serious anxiety to the officials. It is possible that some new method of punishment will be devised.

DEATH IN DRY SHAMPOO.

The sudden death of a society woman during the process of having her hair dry cleaned is causing the greatest controversy. Hairdressers protest that this method of hair cleaning is absolutely safe, but doctors insist that the woman was suffocated by the fumes of the chemicals applied to the hair. It is said that the tetrachloride of carbon, which forms the basis of the cleanser used, is far too dangerous to be handled by hairdressers. It is allied to benzene but resembles chloroform in odor. It produces death with an intervening period of anesthesia. It is likely that a law will be passed forbidding its use, as the case of a French actress, who was fatally burned during the process, has been followed so quickly by the present case of suffocation as to arouse much feeling regarding the dangers of the process.

CROWDED WITH AMERICANS.

London is more crowded with Americans this season than for the last three years, according to the hotel proprietors. Plenty of Colonials and Continentals are also in evidence. Some of the big hotels are turning away an average of seventy persons daily. The Anglo-American polo match brought Americans to London earlier than usual. Many of them were forced to go to boarding houses or to the less fashionable hotels.

The weather spoiled all the motor trips and country excursions planned. It also destroyed one of England's greatest beauties—her gardens. Flowers are rare and expensive.

The Americans have carried all before them socially this season. They never before gave so many successful entertainments. Mesdames Mackay and Potter Palmer were rival hostesses on Tuesday. Mrs. Mackay gave a concert preceded by a large dinner. Mesdames Nordica and Maria Gay and Herr Kubelik were the artists. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lord and Lady Desborough and Mesdames Chaucney and Newhouse.

Just next door Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a dinner, followed by an entertainment, Russian dancers performing. Some of the guests were Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Mesdames Amory, Moore, Wade, Chance and M. Drummond and Ladies Cooper, Johnson and Granard.

Luncheons were again a form of festivity this week. Ladies Johnson and Lister-Kaye and Mrs. W. Chance gave delightful ones.

Mrs. McCormick Goodheart's tea brought many Americans together. Mesdames Reid, John McGee, Miller, Graham and James Henry Smith and Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, were present.

Mrs. Cloman's dinner guests were mostly English. Mrs. W. Chance and Sanford Beatty were the only Americans present.

Miss Mildred Carter, with Lord Somers, assisted in leading a cotillon given by the Baroness Eckhardstein. It was a brilliant affair and was attended by many Americans. Mesdames Henry Coventry and Chaucney, Misses M. Drexel, N. Post and Anita Stewart and the Countess Pauline Pappenheim were among the dancers.

Lady Allendale's dinner to Lady Johnson included many of the latter's countrywomen, Cora, Countess of Stafford; Countess Pappenheim, Lady Granard and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt among others.

Mrs. Asquith's garden party on Friday was converted into an ordinary reception on account of the rain. As usual the theatrical, artistic and fashionable worlds met at the Prime Minister's. Mesdames Cornwallis West, John Leslie, Waldorf Astor, Cavendish Bentinck and Ogden Mills and Ladies Channing, Willoughby, d'Freby and Granard were among the many Americans present.

The last court ball of the season, which was also practically the last large affair, differed somewhat from preceding functions. More foreign royalties were present. There were nearly two thousand guests, among whom were numerous Americans, accounts of whose superb gowns and jewels fill columns of the newspapers to-day.

A daughter was born on Thursday to Mrs. Forbes Robertson.

Mr. Desert Almost Autodes.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17.—The remaining towns on the island of Mt. Desert ratified the auto exclusion act to-day, leaving only the little town of Seal Harbor, with its three autos, the only place on the island to permit their use.

## BETHMANN-HOLLWEG PUZZLE

BERLIN WONDERS ABOUT NEW CHANCELLOR'S PERSONALITY.

Fears That He May Prove to Be an "Empire's Man"—Friends Say He Is a Broad Statesman—Madge Leasing's Blunder—Minister Jackson's Trip.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
BERLIN, July 17.—The new Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, is so little known personally, even in Germany, that the domestic and foreign attempts to estimate the probable tendency of his regime are quite vague and indefinite. It does not follow that he will fail to show qualities of greatness and independence, although most of the critics describe him as "an Emperor's man."

His lack of personal prominence despite the high posts he has filled with great ability is to his credit. Those who know him best describe him as not only a man of tremendous working capacity but as a broadminded statesman of the first rank.

Germany hopes this estimate of him is true, for otherwise he will inevitably be dominated by his imperial master. The German people, much as they respect their sovereign, would deeply regret this. A small gale was raised in theatrical circles recently by an uncompromising criticism alleged to have been made by Madge Leasing regarding the appearance and talents of the Berlin chorus girls. Miss Leasing expected a chilly reception from her fellow artists at the Metropole on the night of the arrival of the paper containing the interview, but there was no breach of harmony, the chorus girls accepting her explanation that her remarks had been entirely misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Prof. Severance of Cleveland, Clay of Pennsylvania and Nicholas Holmes of Pittsburgh have been paying visits of inspection to the Berlin University.

John B. Jackson, United States Minister to Persia, arrived here to-day after a ten days journey from Teheran, two days of which were spent in travelling in a carriage from the Persian capital to the Caspian Sea. The journey was thus made in remarkably quick time. Mr. Jackson left Teheran before the recent developments occurred, and consequently he is unable to throw any fresh light on the situation. He will meet his wife here and will then go to the Bayreuth festival. He will sail for home in August.

SAVED SOLESMES ABBEY.

Buyer, Under Separation Law, Must Resell It to French Government.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, July 17.—A special bill was rushed through the Chamber of Deputies at 4 o'clock this afternoon and through the Senate at 6 o'clock which will save the celebrated Solesmes Abbey, with its sculptures and historic riches, for the nation.

The abbey formerly belonged to the Benedictines. It was to be sold at auction under the separation law on July 22. Its historic parts had already been classified as a historic monument, but the present law allowed the purchaser power to obtain declassification.

To-day's law takes this power from the purchaser, who will now be unable to dispose of the contents or parts thereof without offering them to the Government first.

NEW QUAYS AT HAVRE OPEN.

President Fallieres Attends Ceremony and Inspects Atlantic Steamer.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
HAVRE, July 17.—President Fallieres opened to-day the new quays constructed to accommodate transatlantic and other large steamers when bad weather prevents them from entering the port.

M. Fallieres inspected the General Transatlantic Line steamer *La Loire*. The town was decorated with French, British and American flags.

Mine Fire Won't Go Out.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 17.—Although it was believed that a fire at the Locust Spring Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had been extinguished, it is busy to so fiercely to-day that men cannot get near enough to get any idea as to its exact extent. Miners say the fire had been smouldering for some time.

## NEEDN'T BE TOLD HE'S DEPOSED

Shah Mohammed Won't Receive a Nationalist Delegation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
TEHRAN, July 17.—The Nationalists, having requested permission of the British and Russian representatives to send a deputation to inform Mohammed Ali of the change that had been made in the sovereign, received the following reply:

"His Majesty states that having taken refuge in the Russian Legation he has ipso facto abdicated. Therefore he does not wish to receive a deputation to inform him of the fact."

It is probable that the deposed Shah will shortly go to Russia. It is believed that the Queen desired to take away Ahmed Mirza, her twelve-year-old son, who was proclaimed Shah yesterday.

CONSUL RUBLE OPERATED ON.

U. S. Representative at Vienna in Danger From Tumor of the Stomach.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
VIENNA, July 17.—William A. Rublee, the American Consul here, has undergone a serious operation. He has suffered for years from a stomachic complaint. Prof. Schnitzler found that a tumor had perforated the wall of the stomach.

According to the latest reports Mr. Rublee's condition is more hopeful.

The Weather.

An area of high pressure dominated the weather conditions east of the Rocky Mountains yesterday. The weather was fair over the entire area, save for scattered thunder showers in the Gulf and south Atlantic States. In northern New York, northern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley.

The drought was broken in nearly all the eastern States by copious thunder storms.

The pressure was low over the Rocky Mountains and in the northwest, with scattered thunder showers in the latter section.

The temperature was slightly lower in all the districts east of the Mississippi river and it was becoming warmer west of that river. In southwest Texas and Arizona the maximum temperature ranged from 107 to 112 degrees.

In this city the day was fair, save for one or two light sprinkles of rain; slightly cooler; winds fresh and brisk westerly; average humidity, 81 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.85; 3 P. M., 29.85.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
8 A. M. 76°	74°	8 P. M. 75°	74°
12 M. 76°	74°	8 P. M. 75°	74°
3 P. M. 84°	81°	12 M. 75°	74°

Highest temperature, 84°, at 4 P. M.; lowest temperature, 69°, at 5:15 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair, except showers in extreme northern portion to-day; fair to-morrow; light westerly winds.

For New England, partly cloudy, with showers in northern portion to-night or to-morrow; light to moderate westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light change in temperature; light westerly winds.

For western New York, unsettled weather to-day; fair to-morrow; light to moderate west and north-west winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of North Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Georgia, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Florida, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Alabama, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Mississippi, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Louisiana, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Texas, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Oklahoma, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Kansas, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Nebraska, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Colorado, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Wyoming, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Montana, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Idaho, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Utah, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Arizona, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of New Mexico, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Nevada, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of California, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Oregon, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Washington, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Alaska, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Hawaii, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of Puerto Rico, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Virgin Islands, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the West Indies, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the South Atlantic, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Indian Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Pacific Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Arctic Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Antarctic Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Southern Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Northern Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Eastern Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

For the State of the Western Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

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For the State of the Central Ocean, fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

## J. H. HYDE GOES SCOT FREE

NO PROOF THAT EQUIVOCAL MAN SHOUTED, "FILEZ, FILEZ"

Essential Witnesses to Auto Crash in Paris Fail to Appear and Judge Cuts Short Plea for the Accused—Man in Cab Testified From Mere Hearsay.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, July 17.—The hearing of the case against James Hazen Hyde, who is accused of running into a taxicab with his motor in Paris on May 1 last, injuring M. Magagne, who was a passenger, and ordering his chauffeur to hasten away, was again taken up to-day in the Correctional Court. When the case was last before the court on July 3 three witnesses were missing. They were the driver of the taxicab and two passersby who were said to have heard Hyde say, "Filez! Filez!" to his chauffeur after the collision. To-day they were still missing.

Magagne repeated his former testimony and the president of the court asked him how he could know that Hyde said "Filez" if he was, as he had said, lying stunned at the bottom of the taxicab at the time. The witness replied that persons who had heard Hyde say so had told him and he had afterwards read it in the report made by the driver of the cab.

Mme. Hochon, who was in the auto with Hyde at the time of the accident, repeated the testimony she gave on the first hearing of the case to the effect that Hyde stopped when the accident occurred, dismounted and remained fully five minutes inquiring into it before he drove on.

A manservant of Mr. Hyde's testified that he did not see any one in the cab, adding: "It seems to me that if there had been any one the chauffeur's first care would have been to look inside and see that his passenger was not hurt."

When Hyde's lawyer proceeded to address the court the president interrupted him and rendered judgment that as sufficient proof had not been produced to sustain the charge Mr. Hyde and his chauffeur, who had been similarly charged, would be acquitted.

INJURY STOPS FLIGHTS.

Lieut. Calderara of Italy Hadn't Fully Recovered From Fall From Aeroplane.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
ROME, July 17.—Lieut. Calderara, who was recently injured by the falling of a Wright aeroplane in which he was making a flight, has been compelled to again suspend his flights owing to his injured leg swelling. An operation is necessary.

\$1,000,000 LOSS TO VINTAGE.

Storms Do Enormous Damage in Northern Sections of Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 17.—Storms in northern Italy have done enormous damage. The vineyards destroyed in the Pavia district alone are worth \$1,000,000.

## Summer Clearance Sale

\$7 & \$8 Low Shoes, \$4.50

Limited lines in broken sizes

Low cut styles for men and women, embracing every fashionable model and every characteristic of good shoemaking.

20% Discount on all Regular Lines

FRANK BROTHERS